NOTE XLI.

ON A COLLECTION OF BATS FROM THE WEST-INDIES.

BY

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The collection of Bats hereafter described has been presented to the Leyden Museum by our well known correspondent Dr. C. G. Young from Berbice, New Amsterdam, British Guyana.

This collection tells us that, although our knowledge about the Bats may have increased during the latest years, much remains to be done before we can pretend to know exactly these most interesting creatures: especially the study of the South-American Bats is very difficult by lack of sufficient material. Therefore every addition may be called welcome.

The specimens contained in this collection have been preserved in alcohol and are all in perfect condition; they are eighty in number and belong to seventeen species, among which several rare and interesting ones and one new species.

Atalapha intermedia Allen.

Two female-specimens.

In comparing our specimens with the specimen described and the head figured by Dobson (Catalogue, 1878, p. 274, pl. XVI, fig. 3) we find an important difference in

the relative measurements and especially in the shape of the lobular projection of the outer margin of the ear. From Allen's Monograph of the Bats of North America, 1864, p. 25, however we learn that the very dimensions are rather varying — length of tail from 2 till 2.7, length of forearm from 1.9 till 2.2 inches a. s. o. — meanwhile Allen's figures 21 and 22 represent the *rounded* form of the named lobular projection much better than Dobson's figure of the same part. So I do not hesitate to bring our specimens under this head. Length of the forearm 2.05 and 1.925 inches, 51 and 48 mm.

I observe that the type has been described by Allen in Proc. Acad. Philad. 1862, p. 246, not p. 146 (Allen's Monograph, 1864), nor p. 46 (apud Peters, Monatsb. Akad. Berlin, 1871), nor p. 146 (Dobson's Catalogue, 1878).

Vespertilio nigricans Wied.

Two adult males and one young male, eight adult females and one young female.

The young specimens have the face darker colored than the adult ones. Length of forearm: in the adult males 1.35 inches (33.75 mm.); young male 0.95 inc. (23.75 mm.); adult females 1.4, 1.35, 1.3 inc. (35, 33.75, or 32.5 mm.); young female 1 inch (25 mm.).

Natalus stramineus Gray.

One not adult male.

Very peculiar is the thick long moustache extending the whole length of the upper-lip (Tomes, P. Z. S. L. 1856, p. 178). According to Dobson (Catalogue, p. 343): »the tail is *much longer* than head and body, the extreme »tip alone projecting"; Tomes (l. c. p. 177) says: the tail is *equal in length* to the head and body, it consists of seven joints, the terminal one being small". In my specimen the tail ends indistinctly in the membrane, the tip is not projecting and the tail is *shorter* than head and body. Perhaps

these differences are to be partly explained by the fact that our specimen is not adult as its other dimensions show.

	Inches.	Mm.
Length third finger, metacarpal . . .	1,25	31,25
» » » 1st phalanx. . .	0,25	6,25
» » » 2nd » . . .	0,75	18,75
» fourth » metacarpal . . .	1,15	28,75
» » » 1st phalanx. . .	0,3	7,5
» » » 2nd » . . .	0,4	10,—
» fifth » metacarpal . . .	1,1	27,50
» » » 1st phalanx. . .	0,4	10,—
» » » 2nd » . . .	0,2	5,—
» forearm	1,425	35,62

It agrees for the rest with the well know descriptions of the species.

Saccopteryx leptura Schreber.

One adult male.

Lenght of forearm 1,5 inches (37,5 mm.).

Noctilio leporinus Linnaeus.

Two adult males.

The largest is bright red colored, the other reddish brown. Length of forearm 3,2 inches (80 mm.) and 3,15 inches (78,75 mm.).

Molossus planirostris Peters.

One adult male and two adult females.

This very rare species is wel characterized by its small size and by the white color of the chest and abdomen. Male with a gular sac, not developed in the females. Forearm of male 1,4 (35), of females 1,3 inches (32,5 mm.).

Molossus obscurus Geoffroy.

Seven adult males, eight adult females and one young female.

The largest specimen has the forearm 1,6 inches (40 mm.), the young female 1,05 inch. (26,25 mm.).

Molossus abrasus Temminck.

Three adult females.

Vampyrus spectrum Linnaeus.

One adult male.

Phyllostoma hastatum Pallas.

One adult male.
The forearm measures 3,3 inches (82,5 mm.).

Carollia brevicauda Wied.

One adult female.

Rhinophylla pumilio Peters.

Two adult females.

It seems to be an exceedingly rare species, as besides the type (a dried skin) described by Peters, the specimen described by Dobson and the specimens in the Leyden Museum there have no other been recorded, as far as I am aware. Our specimens have the forearm of the size of Peter's specimen, therefore somewhat larger than in Dobson's individual. I add to the excellent description given by the latter author that the white skin covering the armbones and the white claws contrast strikingly with the dark colored wing-membranes and feet.

Glossophaga soricina Pallas.

Six adult male specimens.

Artibeus planirostris Spix.

Twenty-five adult and young males and females.

Artibeus quadrivittatus Peters.

One adult female specimen.

Desmodus rufus Wied.

Three adult females.

Desmodus Youngii, n. sp.

One adult male.

	Inches.	Mm.
Length of forearm	1,95	48,75
» » thumb with claw	0,45	11,25
» » third finger, metacarpal . .	2,—	50,—
» » » » 1st phalanx . .	0,4	10,—
» » » » 2nd » . .	1,05	26,25
» » » » 3rd » . .	0,8	20,—
» » fourth finger, metacarpal .	2,—	50,—
» » » » 1st phalanx .	0,375	9,37
» » » » 2nd » .	0,85	21,25
» » fifth finger, metacarpal . .	1,85	46.25
» » » » 1st phalanx . .	0,375	9,37
» » » » 2nd » . .	0,55	13,75
» » tibia	0,95	23,75
» » foot	0.6	15,—

Comparing these measurements with those of the same parts in *Desmodus rufus* it appears that *D. Youngii* is a smaller species, for in the former the forearm measures about 2,5 inches; very remarkable are the greater dimensions of the second and third phalanx of the third finger, being 0,65 and 0,65 in *D. rufus*, 1,05 and 0,8 in *D. Youngii*, the second phalanx of the fourth finger 0,6 in *rufus*, 0,85 in *Youngii*, meanwhile the foot in both species present the same length.

The wings folded and pressed against the body attain the level of the crown of the head in *D. rufus*, in *D. Youngii* however they reach the mentum.

Nose-leaf broader than in *D. rufus*, the notch [1]) in the centre of its upper margin forms an angle of 120 degrees — about 60 in *rufus* — upper part of side-margins slightly

1) Withdrawn in Dobson's Catalogue, pl. XXX, fig. 7.

concave — smooth in *rufus* —, the glandular elevations on the sides much more developed than in *rufus*. Lower lip projecting and grooved like in *rufus*. A not described characteristic present in both species is a well developed fold of the skin connecting the ear to the upper part of the head. Ears still shorter than in *rufus*, a little higher than the crown of the head; the outer margin of the ear terminates in a larger and much more rounded off wart than in *rufus*; tragus less hairy on its front surface and the outer margin not toothed like in *rufus*.

Thumb shorter than the foot; a large cushion at the base of the metacarpal bone, the second cushion so well developed in *rufus*, is absent in *Youngii*. Interfemoral membrane from about the heels: heel without projecting cushion: feet stronger and broader than in *rufus*, for the rest like in that species.

Much lighter colored than *rufus*: the wingmembrane between second and third finger for its greatest part white colored: the wingmembrane between third and fourth finger white colored from about half way the second phalanx downward, a white triangle on the wing-membrane between the second phalanges of the fourth and fifth fingers.

The dentition seems not to differ from that of *rufus*.

I make it me a great pleasure to connect this very interesting new species, the second well established of the genus *Desmodus*, with the name of a man, to whom our Museum is indebted for so many additions to its collections of the British Guyana animals.